SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Defeat of Lopez and His Retreat to the Mountains.

ARRIVAL OF BLISS AND MASTERMAN.

The United States and Brazil mail steamship Mis-sissippi, Captain Slocum, arrived at this port yester-day from Rio Janeiro and intermediate ports. Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, the recent prisoners

research has an alaste man, the recent passengers of President Lopez in Paraguay, came passengers on the Mississippi, with orders to report to the Deartment of State at Washington.

Full details of the interesting news by this arrival

atement of Bliss and Masterman—Their Arrest, Torture, Forced Confessions and Delivery to the Fleet—The Allied Victories er of the Paraguayans-Retreat of -Minister McMahon. Rio Janeino, Jan. 26, 1969.

Bliss and Masterman go as passengers for New fork by the steamer Milanssippi. Your readers are ware that they were arrested on a charge of conere accompanying Mr. Washburn to the river from meion, to take passage down to Montevideo The history of their adventures and suffering a

related by Mr. Elliss is as follows:—
Upon their arrest they were taken to the Police
Office, ironed and placed in separate cells. At
highinall they were brought forth, meuniced upon he encampment of Lonez, where they arrived at oon next day. They were immediately hurried beare the military tribunal, where they underwent a they were, for the first time in tairty hours, allowed rest and food. The next day they were again called before the judges, and by the repeated application of torture were forced to subscribe to all that was exted of them. They were then returned to their lace of apprisonment, an open space on a hillside, there they lay, shackled and unsheltered, for a fort straw huts in the open plain, where they remained until their surrender to Rear Admiral C. H. Davis on the 10th of December last.

ember. The Admiral opened communication with opez, demanding the surrender of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman. Lopez offered to comply with the demand on condition of their being received as priners and conveyed to the United States without ing allowed to communicate with any territory Admiral accepted the proposition and ordered Fleet Captain Ramsey and Commander Kirkland, of the Wasp, to proceed to Lopez's headquarters, in the Wasp, to proceed to Lopez's headquarters, in the neighborhood of Angostura, and arrange the details of the transfer. They appeared and took seats be-fore the tribunal, which was composed of six judges, three priests and three military officers, and organized after the most approved inquisitorial fashion. This tribunal had, as before stated, forced these unnd repeated application of torture, to confess all that was required of them, including, among other statements, the admission that Miyister Washburn had taken a prominent part in the supposed conspiracy—all of which confession they claim to be fase, pool, names, dates and incidents being purely longinary, but wrung from them as above stated, with the threat of certain death unless the revelation was till, complete and satisfactory to the judges and the trreat logic.

port to the Department of State immediately n their arrival in the United States, where, doubt-a thorough examination will be made into all circumstances of this curious and perplexing

ining as a conspiracy ever existed, at least not so Lir as Mr. Washbura or himself or Mr. Masterman were cognizant of:—In the beginning of the last year Beinguo Lopez, brother of the Marshal, was delected in the fraudicent abstraction of nearly and the state of the money was intended of the offence. Fearing the well known vengeance of his brother, he, in order to divert the danger from himself, declared that the money was intended for a rovolunously movement to overthrow the Marshal, and, to give weight and plausibility to his assertion, named as accomplices United States Minister Washburn, Minister of Foreign Anfairs Berges, Dr. Carreras, late Prime Minister in Montevideo; señor Rodriguez, Secretary of the late Oriental Legation; Lette Pereira, Portuguese Consul, and Colone Venancio Lopez, his brother, and declared that Mr. Masterman was informed of its workings and that Mr. Bliss was secroiary of the organization. With the exception of the brothers Lopez all the above named persons were living at that time in the American legation. Carreras, Rodriguez and Lette Péreira were demanded on the 12th of June, 1882. Eeng informed by Mr. Washburn that he could not about then protection they lost the legation and were immediately arrested. July 11, 1593. Carreras was shot on the 17th of September, Rodriguez has never since been heard from, and, by a rumor which came down the river before the last mail sailed for Rio, it was reported that a general execution of all the remaining political presences had occurred since the explanation, while the alied feet engaged the water batteries in front. The Faraguayanas, much reduced in number, souid not long withstand the double dreadful fire of the alies, they are alied for the since of the alies, however, as they suffered to this if economically the last of December at Wileta, while the alied feet engaged the water batteries in front. The Faraguayana many further offensive movement until the first of December, when the proposition, and after a plan state-mont of the alies of th

pible, but as the imperious leader of a Spartan pe-

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The United States mall steamship Arizona, Captain

SHAN DON LOSS	Dabney, Morgan & Co. Eugene Keily & Co. Wells, Fargo & Co. Fred. Proiss & Co. S. L. Isaacs & Asoh.	\$84,686 152,400 38,261 12,836 2,680
	Total	\$270,363

Tax Question Appended to Bogotn.
PANAMA, Feb. 13, 1869.

Panama is particularly barren of news at this moment. No revolution, no smallpox, no yellow fever-nothing, in fact, beyond the shooting of two or three men-has occurred since my last to create the slightest sensation. We have had no arrival from Australia, as that line appears to have been suspended; no arrival from Central or South America; no news from anywhere except what has already

Prancisco named Antil was found dead heat and road station.
The authorities have commenced seizing and selling the merchants' goods at Aspuwali to pay the taxes; so a case is made, and the whole thing is at last to go to Bogota.

Matters appear to be quieting down at Bogota, the sword there being more powerful than the pen. It looks as if the conservative party were crushed out

A Man Sues a Woman for \$20,000 Damages for an Alleged Breach of Promise of Mar-

would not be a suitable wife for him and know she would regret tae marriage afterwards; it was better to think of it now than when it would be too lare; she would always tunk well of him as a friend, but did not love him well enough to be his wife; she returned a ring he had jouen her and repaid some money he had loaned her, and thought that upon the whole, they ought not to meet again or have any further correspondence.

Upon cross-examination the plaintiff testified that the license was procured April 1, 1867; he had been married before, and his wife was sail hving; Judge Dwinelle and granted them a divorce.

Judge Dwinelle—"it is very likely." (Laughter). Was divorced from his whe July 30, 1864.

The defendants' counsel offered to show that plaintiff had had numerous marriage engagements since that time, and had requently tareatened ladies with saits of this character, but the Court ruled out the testimony.

He had given Miss Cynthia a ring, December 18, 1866, which was considered an engagement ring between them; no one else knew of it; they used to go together then; she had not promised to marry him at that time, but "the ring was considered to be an engagement ring because it was a diamond" (laughter); she understood it that way; she did not say it was an engagement ring, but there were other parties who knew it to be such; she might not have known it at the time. (Laughter,)

Mr. Temple offerig to show, in mitigation of damages, that after this difficulty occurred he had been making himself agreeable to other hadies.

Judge Dwinelle—Well, geattemen under such circumstances must have some solace. (Laughter.)

The Court allowed the question, however.

Witness said be had gone with a good many ladies; he was not engaged now.

Counsel—Are you not engaged now?

Witness (emphatically)—No, siri (Laughter.)

A number of witnesses were examined for the defence. "The case was then briedly argued by counsel, when the jury were charged by the Court, and after a few minutes absence in the jury room returned a verdies

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS,

AFFARS IN ARKANSAS.

[Little Rock (Feb. 10) correspondence of the Chicago Thuest-radical.]

Politically, the situation is as flattering as the most ardent advocate of martial law could desire. Civil law having just been restored over the last remaining portions of the counties of Ashley, Drew and Bradley, martial law exists only in the lessons of the past save in the counties of Green, Craighead, Misassippi and Crittenden. In all the remaining sections of the State as peaceable a condition of affairs exists as in any part the Union. In each and every county companies of State guards or home militta have been organized, who, being oneered by persons approved by the Governor and places at the disposal of the city authorities, are held responsible for the most perfect peace and security for life and property. Following up the present line of action Governor Clayton will, without doubt, soon have by far the best organized reserve militis of any of the States. At the same time the active forces of milita have been nearly all disbanded.

In the counties of Green, Craighead and Mississippi also, though still under martial law, reserve companies having been formed, all other forces have been disbanded. Here, too, within a few days, the civil authorities have been restored. Martial law will then have cessed to exist throughout the whole of the State, save a force of fifty men, now all that remain in the State. Here, unfortunately for the interests of the State, Green, unfortunately for the interests of the Bance, occurred some most fendian outrages by

ABYSSINIA.

tevisit of Our Special Correspondent to Abysshin-Meeting with an Acquaintance-Massowah-Journey to Zoulia-Koomay-ice-Desolution of the Sanatarium-Journey to Scoroe and Undel Wells—The Grave of Henry Dufton—Arrival at Rayray—Guddy—Journey to Senafe—"Needorkraid," alias "New York Heraid"—Political News—Princo Kussai—Policy and Conduct—Wagshum Gobaye—War Imminent Between Kussai and Gobaye—A New Rival.

Massowau, Abyssinta, Dec. 16, 1868.

Among the many sermises and suggestions that have been made respecting the future weal of Abyssiala there is not one of them so near the truth as that which will be tound in one of the June numbers

that which will be found in one of the June numeers of the New York Herallo, wherein it speaks of Wagshum Gobazye as the likeliest successor to the throne of Ethiopia. Wagshum Gobazye has had his

round about hisn.

Sailing from Aden, in an Arab kanjeab, in about five days I arrived at Massowah. Here I found all sorts of people—soldiers, merchants, consuls, parbas, ex-Abyssinian interpreters, and a host of pseudonymously titled individuals, their combined efforts having a tendency to redeem the large amount of were, of the cumbrons and costly crusade which hot and dirty pestilential little port of the Egyptians, I discovered at his case, at an inn, while inhaling of the interpreters who was with us through the campaign. Dusky Peter recognized me at once, and like acquaintances meeting after a long separation we proceeded to pump each others arms and to embrace—fervor having risen to that pitch— uttering our "moshollabes" and "esmariadeks" like true Orientalists. From the khan strolled phenomenon of two Christians embracing; and could bly they would have inquired about my confreres at the HERALD office, which would have been a source of infinite satisfaction to all concerned. Our mutual congratulations over, we proceeded together to our anything; he would like my company capitally. Was I not of old his warmest friend, when Telauonian Ajax Speedy (the giant, interpreter for the English army, formerly commander-in-chief of Theodore's army) and myself used to quaif huge hornfuls of that delicious compound of fermented honey and arrack? Certainly I was, and many is the time when our enfervor, and we shouted, in loudest strains, "Victory or death!" Besides, he, Peter, was about journeying to Axum, and from Axum he intended to go to Lalibullan, the Jerusalem of Abyssinia and Mecca

ever been there or had read the descriptions of its Gehenna heat and Tophet aridity. Zoulla was the

which is considerated intensive many that intensive and the control of the contro

artillary thunder its booming "larowell" over me and be egitaped. I visited Mr. Dation's grave at Undel Wells, and it has been the lot of a New York Heliald correspondent to dress up the little mound over this humbe author and insisonery, and fix the hea board in an upright state.

After breakfast we started with a rapid pace for Senafe, the second denot of the English army. About four P. M. on the second day of our journey from Massowah Peter Bovie and myself arrived upon the highlands of Abyssinia. We passed the King's camp, and marched at once for the ground formerly occupied by the Major General commanding the Station at Senafe. Sir George Malcolm, K. C. B. On that ground Peter lixed our tent, and, with the romanus fauncy of youth, I magned myself the commanding general at Senafe, and so in truth was L. Peter was looked upon by the villagers as simply my servant, nor, indeed, did I try to disabuse them of the belief, though pernaps it was unkind. There was an old centenarian who recognized me, and well he might, the old seclerat, Many a time had be hobbied up to me and begged the wherewinhal to keep away supposed starvation. The natives brought eggs and milk and azimous bread and chickens and a goat to sell for dollars, such as we generally paid them; but I got all I wanted for a dollar, being only a unit, whereas some time ago I would have had to pay a whole bag of dollars for what I got for one. Upon the strength of that one dollar we had a glorification. I invited the Nath, or Baharnagash, or Ras (call him what you will) of Senafe to dine with me, and the old siner condescended to sit down and eat, though not many months are he would nave though it an insult had any person less than Baron Napier of Magdala, invited him. He ate nearly the whole goat himself. To fatter me he said my checks were of the "color of ruddy appies," and in the tit-for tal styte I said "his hair was like the snows upon Hermon." He liked that very much, for thereby he knew I had studied Holy Writ, and he was a great scholar in that

loci, beatis nune Arabumi invides Guzas, et acrem militiam parus non antu devictis Saba Regibus.

"No," I assured him I was simply sent by the New York Herial to see the country—to see how it prospered since we had left.

"Nedork Haild! Who is he?" said he, his eyes expanded to the utimot with astonishment. "Is he king? Has he a big country? I never heard of him, but he must be rich. Nedork Raild?"

"New—YORK—HERALD," Said I, deliberately, "of New York, United States of America."

"Out! Newroke Raild, Newrick, Niled Merica. Ah, yes; now I have got him. Newrick Raild, Newrock, Niled Merica. Is he a big negats (king)?"

"Awful big," said I, solemmly. "He has his young men en every see and every land—in every corner of the globe, wherefrom he can hear and know all that is going on in the same day. Then he gives the news out to his people next day in a voice of thunder, and no matter how har they live from him they can hear him. If the news is good, then people laugh; if the news is bad, people cry,"

"Mid-a-ha-a! Your negus must be a great man! Neerick Raid! Neerick Raid! Neerick Raid! I will remember his name," said he.

I am positive he will remember the name; and Neerick Raid! Neerick Raid! I will see hear, because it came last.

NEWSPAPER PRIVILEGES.

THE EXCEPTION.

But there is a class of cases which form exceptions to the general rule, and are essentially different from those to which I have referred. They are cases in which the language published would be inclined and subject to the presumption of faisonood and malice, but for the occasion upon which it was used. If such annuage has been used "in the discharge of some public or private duty, whether legal or moral, or in the conduct of his own agains in matters where his interest is concerned," "the occasion prevents the interence of malice which the law draws from unauthorized communications, and afforce a qualified de-

not to be considered as discuss a matter in which they had not even a people discuss a matter in which they had not even a people discuss a matter in which this class of exceptions to the general rule is founded, and of the precedents, so far as a brief opportunity has permitted me to examine them, my conclusion is that the communications complained of in this petition belong to the class which are properly denominated conditionally privileged. By this I mean that the prima factor presumption of matter which would exist, from the language used, but for this occasion, a shutted. These presumptions are not arbitrary countried. These presumptions are not arbitrary are founded in the nature